UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1280
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the following letter from Mr. Alija Izetbegović, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 10 November 1994, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

94-44375 (E) 111194 141194

Annex

Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Over the last several months we have witnessed an unparalleled and accelerated deterioration on the part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in implementing the mandates adopted by the Security Council. This deterioration has been highlighted by the recent failure to respond to the attacks upon the civilian populations in Sarajevo and Bihać, to violations of the no-fly zone and to shelling, air, helicopter and infantry attacks upon the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina emanating from the United Nations protected area (UNPA) zones in the Republic of Croatia. It is most ironic and disheartening that this trend, in fact, began soon after the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina endorsed the Contact Group peace plan and the Serbian forces rejected it.

The progression of events since our acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan has been the closing of the "blue route", the shelling of Sarajevo suburbs and the sniping and the shelling of Sarajevo itself resulting in civilian deaths. At each stage of this progression, the UNPROFOR command failed to invoke the necessary response, thereby inviting further and more daring attacks and challenges to both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and UNPROFOR.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina now is such that effectively all Security Council resolutions are being marginalized or totally ignored.

We now must urgently request that the Security Council undertake a review of the manner in which its mandates are being executed, or, more accurately, not being executed, and examine what may be done to bring the UNPROFOR mission closer in line with Security Council resolutions as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For our part, we will re-evaluate our future relationship with UNPROFOR as well as the illogical progression of events that has seen an overall deterioration and weakened enforcement of Security Council mandates after our acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1281
13 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 1 August 1994, a number of Iraqi military personnel were seen leaving an IFA vehicle at the geographic coordinates of TP1495087300 on the map of Eestgah-e-Navad in no man's land, north-west of border pillar 7/3 and south-west of border pillar 7/4. These forces reactivated their abandoned base.

2. On 1 August 1994, 70 Iraqi motorboats carrying a total of 150 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

3. On 3 August 1994, 19 Iraqi motorboats with 45 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

4. On 4 August 1994, 46 Iraqi motorboats with 52 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

5. On 5 August 1994, 27 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 71 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

6. On 6 August 1994, at 0840 hours, 20 Iraqi military personnel were seen training in invasion tactics at their positions at the geographic coordinates of QA5000050000 on the map of Yebis, south of border pillar 22.

7. On 6 August 1994, 41 Iraqi motorboats with 146 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

8. On 7 August 1994, 38 Iraqi motorboats were 154 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

9. On 9 August 1994, at 1420 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle carrying 15 passengers was seen passing through the geographic coordinates of PB1030046000 on the map of south of Mehran in no-man's land, south-west of border pillar 27/10.

10. On 9 August 1994, 29 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 65 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

11. On 11 August 1994, at 1150 hours, an Iraqi vehicle carrying 20 passengers left the geographic coordinates of PB24500478000 on the map of Koohe Toonel, south of border pillar 27/2, for a destination at the geographic coordinates of PB2020048700 on the map of Koohe Toonel, south of border pillar 27/6 and west of border pillar 27/5 in no man's land.

12. On 11 August 1994, nine Iraqi vehicles were seen passing through the geographic coordinates of QA0300090000 on Meimak River in no man's land, south-west of border pillar 24/1 and the coordinates of QA5000050000 on the map of Yebis in no man's land, south of border pillar 22.

13. On 11 August 1994, 34 Iraqi motorboats with 64 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

14. On 12 August 1994, 48 Iraqi motorboats with 130 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

15. On 14 August 1994, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the heights north-west of Azgaleh in the Islamic Republic of Iran fired a mortar shell at Iranian soil and wounded an Iranian soldier.

16. On 14 August 1994, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces in the vicinity of the geographic coordinates of TQ1500002000 on the map of Eestgah-e-Navad installed a telecommunications antenna north-west of border pillar 7/13 and south-west of border pillar 7/14.

17. On 14 August 1994, at 1030 and 1400 hours, two Iraqi compressor vehicles and three bulldozers were being operated in the vicinity of the geographic coordinates of TP5300025000 on the map of Khosroabad in no man's land, east of Koot Noghamesh opposite Karim Pond in the Islamic Republic of Iran and east of Alsavadi Pond in Iraq.

18. On 14 August 1994, at 1400 hours, two Iraqi compressor vehicles and three bulldozers were being operated at the geographic coordinates of TP5300025000 on the map of Khosroabad in no man's land east of Koot Noghamesh near Karim Pond in the Islamic Republic of Iran and east of Alsavadi Pond in Iraq.

19. On 14 August 1994, 41 Iraqi motorboats with 53 passengers were seen patrolling in Arvand Rud.

20. On 15 August 1994, 12 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory 17 kilometres north of border pillars 102 and 103, south of Bolhassan village in the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of NE5900083000 on the map of Garmab. They barricaded a road and

stopped vehicles passing through. They fired at one vehicle and killed a pedestrian.

21. On 15 August 1994, 20 Iraqi motorboats each carrying 2 or 3 passengers were seen patrolling in Arband Rud.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1282
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As members of the Security Council are aware, the first multi-party elections in Mozambique were conducted on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994.

In his preliminary statement of 2 November 1994 (see annex), my Special Representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello, emphasized that the polling process had been peaceful and had been conducted in a well-organized manner, with few technical problems. With the assistance of approximately 2,300 international electoral observers, the United Nations monitored the polling, during which no reports of major irregularities, incidents or breaches of the Electoral Law of Mozambique were received. It was emphasized that following the completion of the counting of votes, the Special Representative would be in a position to make an official pronouncement on behalf of the United Nations concerning the fairness of the entire electoral process. Similar statements were made by the European Union election observation mission in Mozambique and by the Special Representative of the Organization of African Unity in Mozambique. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the people of Mozambique as well as to all the staff of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for this remarkable achievement.

Since the polling was extended for an additional day until 29 October 1994, the deadline for the publication of the final electoral results is now set for 13 November 1994. According to article 275 of the Electoral Law, the investiture of the Assembly of the Republic is to take place within 15 days of the publication of the election results. On the assumption that it will take 15 days to complete this entire process and that a second round of presidential elections is not required, the swearing in of the President should take place by 10 December 1994. Article 274 of the Electoral Law provides that the President of the Republic should assume office within eight days of the above investiture. The swearing in of the President would also be considered as the date the new Government takes office.

It will be recalled that, by its resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994, the Security Council decided to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for a final period until 15 November 1994 at the strength described in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of my report to the Council of 28 April 1994 (S/1994/511), subject to the proviso that

the Council would further review the status of the mission periodically. Such reviews were conducted on several occasions, on the basis of submissions presented to the Security Council and of the report of the Security Council mission which visited Mozambique from 7 to 12 August 1994 (S/1994/1009).

In several of my reports to the Security Council, most recently in paragraph 34 of my report dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002), I indicated that the withdrawal of ONUMOZ would begin after the elections and would be concluded by the end of January 1995. In that report, I also mentioned that, in accordance with the provisions of the general peace agreement, the presence of the United Nations in Mozambique would be required until such time as the new Government takes office. It was also stressed that the planned withdrawal of ONUMOZ was contingent on the holding of peaceful, free and fair elections, the timely announcement of the results of the elections and the subsequent establishment of the new Government.

Having the above considerations in mind, I recommend that the mandate of ONUMOZ be extended for technical reasons until such time as the new Government is installed. This is expected to take place by 15 December 1994. During this period, ONUMOZ would continue its present functions of good offices, as well as its verification and monitoring activities, as mandated by the Security Council in its relevant resolutions on Mozambique. This recommendation is made on the understanding that the overall framework for the drawdown of ONUMOZ, as set forth in paragraphs 34 to 38 of my report of 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002), would remain in effect, with appropriate adjustments to be made to the withdrawal schedule of United Nations military and police personnel; in particular, there will be a need to extend the duration of the withdrawal of some United Nations military and police observers. It is expected that the above adjustments will have no significant financial implications for the Organization.

I would be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Preliminary statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mozambique

Maputo, 2 November 1994

Elections in the Republic of Mozambique, 27-29 October 1994

1. At 1800 hours on the evening of 29 October 1994, after being extended to a third day, the polling period of the first-ever multi-party elections in Mozambique was concluded. As I speak, the counting of the ballots for both the presidential and the legislative elections is in full process.

2. The voting has taken place peacefully, in a well-organized manner marked by very few technical problems. The United Nations, through its more than 2,300 international observers, has received no information about any major irregularity, incident or breach of the Electoral Law which could have adversely affected the validity of the elections.

3. Ballots were cast in all districts and all provinces at a total of 7,244 polling stations. Throughout the country, the process was carried out in a calm and positive atmosphere. The voters, the electoral authorities and the political parties all demonstrated their commitment to the success of the elections. In particular, the three days of voting have been characterized by a remarkable absence of violence, intimidation and coercion.

4. The polling began on schedule on Thursday, 27 October. Owing to logistical problems and the delayed arrival of material, some polling stations opened late on the first day and, in a few isolated cases, polling stations did not open at all that day. These problems were resolved on the second day, and the extension of the polling by one day offered ample opportunity to all those who wished to exercise their right to vote.

5. The initial reservation by the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) to participate in the elections created some confusion on the first day of voting. However, the guarantees of close monitoring by the international community, which brought RENAMO back into the process, as well as the additional voting day ensured that the situation did not unduly affect the polling process. During the entire voting period, RENAMO party monitors continued to verify the voting at most polling stations together with their counterparts from the other political parties.

6. There was a massive voter turnout nationwide. In some provinces, more than 90 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. The overcrowding on the first day of polling created temporary disruptions at some polling stations. But there were no serious incidents and order was quickly restored everywhere. The voters showed exemplary patience, often waiting for more than half a day to contribute their part to the building of multi-party democracy in their country.

7. Because the announcement of the third day of voting was made only late into the second polling day, the news did not reach some remote voting stations. As a result, these stations began the counting of the ballots after closing the polls on the evening of 28 October. When the information was received, most polling stations returned the ballots to the boxes, which were resealed - all in the presence of the party monitors - and voting continued the next day. In a few instances, voting did not occur on the third day, but it is unlikely that voters who had wished to vote were unable to do so.

8. The United Nations observation would not support any possible claim of fraud or intimidation, or any other patterns of incidents that could have affected the credibility of the elections. Indeed, the voting can be described as having been carried out peacefully and with integrity.

9. I wish to express my warmest tribute to the people of Mozambique, who once again proved their commitment to democracy and a strong will to live in peace and harmony. Whatever the outcome of the voting, they are the main protagonists of the peace process and outright winners of these elections.

10. Let me congratulate the National Elections Commission, and in particular its President, Mr. Brazão Mazula, for the excellent job done in arranging the polling. I also wish to praise the political parties and candidates, who, through their conduct during the polling, have demonstrated their seriousness in participating in the process of democratization of their country.

11. Finally, I thank the international community, the non-governmental organizations as well as the personnel of ONUMOZ for their active participation in the observation efforts on those three memorable days in the history of Mozambique.

12. As I mentioned earlier, the electoral process will only be over when the counting process is completed. ONUMOZ will continue to be vigilant throughout this last important phase. Following the completion of the count, I shall be in a position to make an official pronouncement on behalf of the United Nations in respect of the freedom and fairness of the entire electoral process.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1283
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 11 November 1994 from my President to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-44509 (E) 111194

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Annex

Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to our letter of today, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would like to emphasize that the situation in and around the Bihac "safe area" continues to deteriorate further. In particular, numerous attacks by rebel Serbs from the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) zones have inflicted heavy casualties among the civilian population, as well as severe material damages, with artillery, rockets, helicopters and jet fighters.

Because of this urgent situation, and especially in light of the cross-border aggression from the UNPA zones, we request an emergency session of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President of the Presidency

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1284
13 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Earlier this afternoon, Pale Serb forces in the hills surrounding Mostar launched an artillery attack against that city, with the majority of the targets being civilian. In the many rounds that were fired upon the city, several hit the city's Catholic Cathedral and its adjunct buildings. One building was being used for religious lessons and, at the time shell impacted, about 50 students were on the inside. One student was killed, and more were injured. Injuries to two of the students are life threatening.

The shelling was another unprovoked attack extending the aggression against another civilian target.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-44594 (E) 131194 141194

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1285
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address you and draw your attention to renewed acts of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Bihac region, carried out from the occupied territories of Croatia by air and land, and advise you that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is requesting my Government's support in order to affect the aggressive violation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty from the occupied territories of Croatia.

The Security Council-declared safe area of Bihac was attacked on 9 November 1994 on at least two occasions by four attack planes type "G-2" and two helicopters type "H-42", of the 115th Yugoslav "mixed airforce brigade", originating from the Udbina airport in the occupied territories of Croatia. The first attack commenced at 10.15 local time; four air-to-surface rockets were fired on Bihac. The second attack commenced at 15.13 local time; four additional rockets of the same type were fired at Bihac.

In addition to the attacks by air, the Yugoslav Army in the occupied territories of Croatia, transformed into the so-called 15th Lika Corps, have commenced attacks on Bihac in two directions by land. The primary offensive is in the direction of Licko Petrovo Selo-Izacic-Bihac. The support offensive is in the direction of Zeljezno Polje-Lohovo-Skocaj. These ongoing movements include the use of manpower with an especially heavy use of artillery.

These new acts of aggression by the self-declared Serbian authorities and the remnants of the Yugoslav Army in the occupied territories of Croatia against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reinforce the view of my Government about the ineffectiveness of the Bosnia/Serbia border blockade. As a blatant example of its ineffectiveness, we must emphasize the negative consequences of the ICFY Mission arrangements to import large quantities of fuel into the occupied territories of Croatia, as pointed out in an 8 November 1994 letter from my Foreign Minister to Your Excellency (S/1994/1272). The cooperation between the self-declared Serbian authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia with the Bosnian Serb authorities is clearly evident by the incidents described above.

94-44556 (E) 121194 131194

I should also like to recall that this is not the first time that the Udbina airport in Croatia has been used by the self-declared Serbian authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia for the benefit of the Bosnian Serb authorities. Following the 28 February incident when NATO engaged four Yugoslav Airforce planes near Novi Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina, originating from Udbina, Croatia, my Government requested that observers be placed at the Udbina airport along with other measures as a deterrent from possible future misuse of the airport (S/1994/241).

Similarly, in the 21 April 1994 debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Security Council my delegation expressed the view that the Croatian Government would seriously consider the extension of the Bihac exclusion zone onto the territory of Croatia, should NATO be prepared to engage its assets in Croatian airspace for the purpose of protecting the Security Council-declared safe area of Bihac. Furthermore, my Government supports any engagement of NATO assets in regard to the Serbian forces in the occupied territories of Croatia and the airspace of Croatia whenever Security Council and General Assembly resolutions are violated.

In respect of the request from the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, as a neighbouring State has a clear legal obligation to prevent aggressive actions by paramilitary units from its territory against Bosnia and Herzegovina. Moreover, Croatia's obligation is not only tied to its position as a neighbouring, friendly and law-abiding State, but also to its position as a State tied, by the Washington Agreements, to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in a possible future confederation.

My Government considers the present actions undertaken by the self-declared Serbian authorities and the remnants of the Yugoslav Army in the occupied territories of Croatia a serious violation of the Zagreb Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, the General Assembly resolution 49/10 and various Security Council resolutions, and considering the passive response of the international community to these developments so far, and Croatia's legal and moral obligations outlined above, my Government reserves its sovereign right to undertake further measures consistent with its obligations under international law.

May I request your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1286
12 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you herewith a letter from my Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mate Granić addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to my letter dated 9 November 1994 and addressed to you as the President of the Security Council - as well as the letter by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, Mr. Vladimir Drobnjak, of 11 November 1994 - I would like to use this opportunity to inform you that the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas, particularly in the Sector South and North, and the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in general, has in the meantime deteriorated to such an extent that it not only causes a grave concern but demands urgent and decisive action on the part of the Security Council, as well as other international institutions and forums.

The situation in the Bihać area is becoming extremely dramatic. The city of Bihać, declared an exclusion zone and safe area by the Security Council, has been under severe and constant attacks from at least five directions. In my letter of 9 November 1994 I informed you that, according to our intelligence, some 2,500 members of the Serbian paramilitary forces from the UNPAs had crossed the border with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and engaged in the offensive operations against the combined forces of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the HVO. The Serbian artillery has been heavily used and air attacks have been launched on Bihać from the occupied territory of Croatia.

In his letter addressed to the President of the Republic of Croatia, dated 12 November 1994, the Chairman of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina strongly complains against the 10-day offensive against the Bihać exclusion zone "mostly being conducted from the direction of Croatia, that is, the UNPAs on your territory". Mr. Alija Izetbegović has informed the Croatian Government as well that "new forces are being amassed and mobilized in the UNPAs with the aim of undertaking an immediate offensive on the cities of Bihać and Velika Kladuša from several directions". On top of that, the President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Krešimir Zubak, in a separate letter has informed us of the fact that some 8,000 soldiers from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the UNPAs, are taking part in "combined and joint operations" and protested because the territory of the "sovereign and independent Republic of Croatia is being used for flagrant violations of all the existing United Nations resolutions concerning the UNPAs, with the aim of undertaking an aggression against the other sovereign and independent State, Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Both leaders and high officials of Bosnia and Herzegovina strongly demand that, in accordance with international law and without any further delay, the Republic of Croatia "undertakes all necessary measures in order to prevent attacks against Bosnia and Herzegovina being conducted from your territory". Furthermore, Mr. Zubak demands that "in this dramatic situation, Croatia's Government spares no effort and help the Federation in stopping the Serbian aggressor before it achieves its goals".

In the light of all recent developments on the ground, as well as the public pronouncements and policy declarations by the highest officials in Belgrade and Knin, these Serbian goals and aims become extremely obvious:

(i) The expulsion of all the non-Serbian population from the Bihać and Velika Kladuša area through the infamous practice of ethnic cleansing;

(ii) The integration of the occupied territories of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with the final aim of their being fully integrated into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro), thus creating "the Greater Serbia".

However, the most immediate aim of these operations is to engage not only the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the Croatian Army into large-scale conflicts and fighting. Such conflicts would gravely jeopardize the peace process and undermine all the efforts on the part of the international community, particularly the Security Council. Furthermore, a new round of war and violence would destabilize the Governments of both Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. For example, if the international community - namely UNPROFOR and NATO - fail to stop the ongoing Serbian offensive in the safe area of Bihać, Croatia would be faced with yet another flood of 150,000 to 200,000 refugees, while Bosnia and Herzegovina would lose the equal number of citizens in an area not only located between the two countries, but crucial to their present relations, survival and future existence.

Already heavily burdened with about 400,000 refugees and the displaced, Croatia could under no circumstances be able to cope with another huge influx of refugees. If forced to leave their homes, such a mass of people would put added pressure on all neighbouring countries, thus further undermining the regional security and stability.

I firmly believe, Your Excellency, that the situation in the area certainly warrants decisive and immediate action by the Security Council, UNPROFOR and NATO.

My Government requests that the Security Council, at an emergency session, review the overall situation in the area, and specific demands elaborated in the letter of Croatia's representative to the United Nations dated 11 November 1994 - most specifically, the extension of the exclusion zone regime on some of the occupied parts of Croatian territory, engagement of NATO forces in the occupied territories and the airspace of Croatia whenever the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions are being violated.

Due to the urgency of the situation, as well as the restrictions imposed on Croatia, we are finding it extremely difficult to abide by the UNPA regime and the Zagreb Cease-fire Agreement and, at the same time, fulfil our usual legal obligations towards a neighbouring country, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as those arising from some mutually binding bilateral agreements, including the Washington Accords of 18 March 1994. We thus hope that the Security Council will act decisively and aid Croatia in fulfilling its legal obligations towards a neighbour. Furthermore, such a timely action would preserve the ongoing peace

process and prevent further dramatic escalation of hostilities and overall deterioration of the regional security.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1287
13 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 11 November, from my Minister of Foreign Affairs to your excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

94-44600 (E) 131194 141194

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Annex

Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I bring your attention to the grave situation in the safe area of Bihac where the civilian population has been subjected to the synchronized activities of the Serb forces from both the territories of our Republic and UNPA's zones in neighbouring Croatia. This situation warrants the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to instruct UNPROFOR Command to take all the measures necessary and without delay to protect the Bihac "safe area", in accordance with its mandate established by Security Council resolutions on "safe areas".

We have alerted the international community to war criminal Radovan Karadzic's threat of a new and more brutal offensive against the safe area of Bihac. That offensive is currently well underway.

Artillery fire and other forms of attacks by the Serb forces continue to intensify. For the second consecutive day, the safe area of Bihac is subject to attacks from the air by the aggressor's forces planes that take off from "Udbine" airport in UNPA's zones in the Republic of Croatia.

Two days ago, in the bombardment and rocket attacks on Bihac, the casualties were again civilians and non-military targets.

We ask why UNPROFOR has taken no action, despite the no-fly zone provisions, and the precisely determined mandate of resolutions 781 (1992) and 786 (1992) in the event of violations of the no fly zone.

(Signed) Irfan LJUBIJANKIC
Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1288
14 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 November 1994 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, together with three enclosures.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like at the outset to refer to the three sets of identical letters dated 8 March 1991, 21 March 1991 and 22 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/22342, S/22370 and S/22396 respectively) concerning fulfilment by the relevant Iraqi authorities of the obligations set forth in Security Council resolution 686 (1991).

As an expression of the desire of the Republic of Iraq for respect for the Charter of the United Nations and for international law, in keeping with its commitment to comply fully with all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, and as a demonstration of Iraq's peaceful intentions and of its resolve to strive for the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and the establishment of relations of good-neighbourliness based on the principles of mutual respect for security, sovereignty and legitimate interests, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts of the Declaration issued by the National Assembly on 10 November 1994 and of Decree No. 200 of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq together with a copy of the issue of Alwaqai Aliraqiya, the Government's official gazette, in which the Declaration and Decision were published. The two documents affirm Iraq's recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and of its international boundaries as endorsed by the provisions of Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

Iraq proceeds from the premise that the Security Council will operate in accordance with the legal interpretation of the resolutions it adopts and that it will follow in their implementation the principles of justice and fairness, principally through the lifting of the comprehensive embargo and, as a first step, the implementation of paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) in full and without further restrictions or conditions.

I request you to have this letter and its enclosures circulated to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Enclosure I

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly held an extraordinary session on 6 Jamada al-Thani 1415 corresponding to 10 November 1994. Having discussed the relationship between Iraq and the Security Council, and in order to affirm Iraq's peaceful intentions and its keenness for the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and the establishment of good neighbourly relations on the basis of mutual respect for security, sovereignty and legitimate interests,

The National Assembly declares its support of the recognition by the Republic of Iraq of the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its territorial integrity and political independence, and its support for, in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 833 (1993), the recognition by the Republic of Iraq of the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established in pursuance to paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991), and its respect for the inviolability of the said boundary.

Sa'adi Mehdi Saleh
Speaker of the National Assembly
6 Jamada al-Thani
10 November 1994

Enclosure II

DECREE OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL No 200 ON 10/11/1994

In expressing the desire to respect the Charter of the United Nations and international law; in conformity with the obligation of the Republic of Iraq to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council; as evidence of Iraq's peaceful intentions; due to the determination to work for maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and the establishment of good neighbourly relations on the basis of the rules of mutual respect to security, sovereignty and legitimate interests ; reaffirming the Revolution Command Council Decision No 55 of 5 March 1991; taking into consideration the Decision of the National Assembly adopted at its special meeting of 20 March 1991; taking into account the Declaration of the National Assembly of 10 November 1994, and, pursuant to the provisions of Article 42 (a) of the Constitution ,

The Revolution Command Council has decided as follows :

1. The Republic of Iraq recognizes the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its territorial integrity and political independence.

2. The Republic of Iraq , in compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 833 (1993), recognizes the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established in pursuance to paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991), and respects the inviolability of the said boundary.

3. The competent ministries and authorities shall undertake the implementation of this Decision.

4. This Decision shall take effect as of the Tenth of the month of November 1994, and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Saddam Hussein
Chairman
of the Revolution Command Council

Enclosure III

Alwaqai Aliraqiya

The Official Gazette of the Republic of Iraq
Published by the Ministry of Justice

10th- November, 1994 **No. (46) Vol. (37)**

LAW

Decree No. 113
Date: 16 Rabii al-Awal 1415 H.
23 August 1994 A.D.

In accordance with the provisions of Para. (A) of Article 42 of the Constitution.

The Revolution Command Council has decided to promulgate the following Law:

Law No. 12 of 1994

Amending the Law of the wounded medal No. 33 of 1983.

Article 1 of the Law of the Wounded Medal No. 33 of 1983 shall be deleted and substituted by the following:

Article 1:

1. A medal in the name of (The Wounded Medal) shall be created.
2. The medal shall be granted to the wounded persons from the military commander officers or commanders or commanding units being wounded in the battle during performing their military duties perfectly.
3. The Medal shall be granted to the civil wounded persons who are wounded in the national battles.

Article 2:

This Law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

Saddam Hussein
Chairman of the
Revolution Command Council

(Published in Alwaqai Aliraqiya
(Ar. Edit.) No. 3526 of 5-9-1994).

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly held an extraordinary session on 6 Jamada al-Akhira 1415 corresponding to 10 November 1994. Having discussed the relationship between Iraq and the Security Council, and in order to affirm Iraq's peaceful intentions and its keenness for the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and the establishment of good neighbourly relations on the basis of mutual respect for security, sovereignty and legitimate interests.

The National Assembly declares its support of the recognition by the Republic of Iraq of the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its territorial integrity and political independence, and its support for, in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 833 (1993), the recognition by the Republic of Iraq of the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established in pursuance to paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991), and its respect for the inviolability of the said boundary.

Sa'adi Mehdi Saleh
Speaker of the National Assembly
6 Jamada al-Akhira 1415 H.
10 November 1994

DECREE OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL

IN THE NAME OF GOD
THE COMPASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Decree No. 200
Date: 6 Jamada al-Akhira, 1415 H.
10 November 1994 A.D.

In expressing the desire to respect the Charter of the United Nations and international law; in conformity with the obligation of the Republic of Iraq to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council; as evidence of Iraq's peaceful intentions; due to the determination to work for maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region and the establisment of good neighbourly relations on the basis of the rules of mutual respect to security, sovereignty and legitimate interests; reaffirming the Revolution Command Council Decision No. 55 of 5 March 1991; taking into consideration the Decision of the National Assembly adopted at its special meeting of 20 March 1991; taking into account the Declaration of the National Assembly of 10 November 1994; and, pursuant to the provisions of Article 42 (a) of the Constitution;

The Revolution Command Council has decided as follows:

1. The Republic of Iraq recognizes the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, its territorial integrity and political independence.

2. The Republic of Iraq, in compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 833 (1993), recognizes the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established in pursuance to paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991), and respects the inviolability of the said boundary.

3. The competent ministries and authorities shall undertake the implementation of this Decision.

4. This Decision shall take effect as of 10 November 1994, and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Saddam Hussein
Chairman
of the Revolution Command Council

Alwaqai Aliraqiya

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Alwaqai Aliraqiya
The Official Gazette Of
The Republic Of Iraq
PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
ON WEDNESDAY PER WEEK
Correspondence : Ministry of Justice
Alwaqai Aliraqiya

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Baghdad : Receipt		ID. 1400
By Mail Governorates		ID. 1600
	Arab Countries	ID. 1750
BY AIR MAIL	Foreign Countries	ID. 2000

Printed at Dar al-Hurriya Press, Baghdad

Price: 25 Dinars

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1289
14 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Despite yesterday's presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/66) following an emergency session of the Security Council, the Bihać "safe area" is still under heavy shelling by Serbian forces from the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) zones in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia.

On Monday, 14 November 1994, the town of Cazin was hit with four ground-to-ground rockets we believe to have been fired from Serbian positions within the UNPA zones. Once again the targets were civilian.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina demands that effective measures be taken by the Security Council to prevent further attacks upon the Bihać "safe area".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-44758 (E) 141194 151194

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1290
14 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the attached statement of the Republic of Angola, dated 13 November 1994, with the request that this document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-44764 (E) 141194 151194

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Annex

Statement dated 13 November 1994 by the Republic of Angola

1. The Government of the Republic of Angola believes that, with the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol, the delegations of the Government and of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have set a new direction for the Republic of Angola towards the establishment of peace and security, which were deeply shaken by the post-election armed conflict.

2. A commitment was made regarding the follow-up and the definitive conclusion of the Lusaka political understanding, which requires the holding of a meeting of the General Staffs and the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

3. The Government of Angola is of the view that, in this context, it is necessary to create an environment of trust for the definitive conclusion of the Lusaka Protocol.

4. Therefore, the Government solemnly declares its willingness to establish an immediate truce across the whole national territory, as long as, to that end, the government Armed Forces delegation and the UNITA military forces delegation agree upon, as the first item in the meeting of the General Staffs in Lusaka, the date and time of the entry into force of the Protocol.

5. The Government of Angola reiterates the importance of the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol and urges the international community to join the peace efforts that it is making through political means.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1291
14 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers on 12 November 1994 on the position of the State of Kuwait regarding the two decrees issued by the Revolution Command Council and the National Assembly of Iraq on 10 November 1994 concerning the Republic of Iraq's recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait and of the international boundaries between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission in accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

94-44746 (E) 141194 141194 151194

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Annex

The Council of Ministers held a meeting this morning at the office of His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister at Bayan Palace, under the chairmanship of His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Allah al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah and with the attendance of His Excellency the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ahmad Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'dun.

After the meeting, the Minister of State for Council of Ministers Affairs and Minister of Planning, Abd al-Aziz Dakhil al-Dakhil, stated that the Council had reviewed the two decrees issued by the Revolution Command Council and the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq on 10 November 1994 concerning the Republic of Iraq's recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait and of the international boundaries between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission in accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

The Council of Ministers, realizing the importance of this step that should have been taken by Iraq at the time of its unconditional acceptance of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, affirms that the aforementioned decree on recognition is a step in the right direction towards Iraq's implementation of all the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait and a result of the insistence of the international community as represented in the Security Council on the necessity of Iraq's implementation of all Security Council resolutions and its affirmation of the political and legal unity enshrined in these resolutions. The Iraqi recognition is also a confirmation of the political and historical reality of the State of Kuwait, as affirmed by official minutes, exchanges of letters and international and bilateral agreements, the most recent being those of 1932 and 1963 and all of which establish beyond any doubt or contention this historical independent reality, as well as the establishment of political and diplomatic relations between the two countries over a period of three decades at the embassy and ambassadorial level.

In this connection, the Council of Ministers affirms the importance and the necessity of this step of Iraq's being followed by similar steps towards the serious implementation of all Security Council resolutions, in order that Iraq may prove its good intentions towards the State of Kuwait and neighbouring States. The Council of Ministers stresses the need for the implementation of resolution 949 (1994) adopted recently by the Security Council in the face of Iraq's last act of escalation and calls once again on States members of the Security Council to maintain their firm positions of principle and their earnest endeavours to compel Iraq to release all Kuwaiti and other prisoners or detainees, to put an end to their bitter suffering by letting them return to their families and relatives and to implement all Security Council resolutions, so as to establish security, peace and stability in this vital part of the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1292
14 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have just received additional information from the Bihać "safe area" regarding the firing of ground-to-ground missiles reported earlier as well as new attacks previously not reported.

First, in addition to the four ground-to-ground missiles fired earlier in the day, an additional eight missiles were fired between 1915 and 2115 local time today at civilian targets, including the town of Cazin and residential areas between Cazin and Bihać town.

Second, all the missiles, contrary to our initial information, appeared to have been fired from an area under the control of the so-called Bosnian Serbs, specifically between the towns of Bosnaski Novi and Bosnaska Krupa, very close to the Republic of Croatia border and United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) zones.

Third, all the missiles are of the Volhov type.

Fourth, the preliminary casualty count from the four initial missiles is over 30 severely wounded or dead, including several young children. No reports of casualties are yet available regarding the latest eight missiles.

Fifth, the so-called Krajina Serbs have amassed a large number of forces near the town of Pljesivica in preparation for aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bihać "safe area".

Sixth, shelling of the Bihać "safe area" from the UNPA zones continues unabated.

And seventh, the so-called Krajina Serbs continue to occupy at least two areas within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Bihać "safe area".

This clearly indicates that the presidential statement of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 continues to be ignored as it relates to both the so-called Krajina and Bosnian Serbs. It also indicates, as asserted by the so-

called Krajina and Bosnian Serbs themselves, that these two Serbian elements are acting as one, politically and militarily.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1293
15 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 9 November 1994 (S/1994/1282),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on ONUMOZ dated 26 August 1994 (S/1994/1002),

Having considered also the report of the Security Council Mission to Mozambique, dated 29 August 1994 (S/1994/1009),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all the staff of ONUMOZ,

1. Welcomes the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement;

2. Reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

3. Also calls upon all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

4. Decides to extend the existing mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique takes office, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter of 9 November 1994, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorizes ONUMOZ, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers and a

small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council when the installation of the new government has been accomplished;

6. Approves the withdrawal schedule as described by the Secretary-General in his report of 26 August 1994 and in his letter of 9 November 1994 for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all ONUMOZ military and civilian personnel before 31 January 1995;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit in timely fashion a final report on the termination of ONUMOZ;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1294
15 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I regret to inform you that while both the so-called Krajina and Bosnian Serbs attack the "safe area" of Bihać, they have launched new hostilities against two other "safe areas".

The so-called Bosnian Serb forces under the command of Radovan Karadzic fired mortar rounds at civilian targets within the "safe area" of Tuzla for the second straight day. The result of today's attack was two civilian dead and three more seriously wounded.

According to United Nations spokesman Paul Risley, Bosnian Serb forces fired several rocket-propelled grenades and an anti-tank missile at the area around Sarajevo's Holiday Inn. Casualty figures and the material damage are not yet ascertainable. Also, Serb sniper fire directed at a streetcar prompted the suspension, once again, of the city's tram service.

As the ones morally and legally obligated to protect the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we must inquire as to why attacks against the civilian populations of our Republic's "safe areas" proceed without any deterrent response from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

94-45095 (E) 151194 161194

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1295
15 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the message of His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-45077 (E) 151194 161194

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Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has recently deteriorated as a result of Serbian attacks, supported by heavy shelling by the Croatian Serbs, against the Bosnian Government troops. During the past few weeks, renewed attacks by Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia against the western parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the brutal attacks in the Bihać area, have resulted in the death and injury of many civilians, including women, children and the elderly. As the result of military actions by Serbs, the city of Bihać, which has been declared a safe area by the relevant Security Council resolutions, is seriously threatened and on the verge of being invaded.

We are of the view that if the Serbs are allowed to continue their campaign of aggression and genocide, we will witness more ethnic cleansing of Muslims in that area. It is evident that the decision to ease the international embargo against Serbia and Montenegro, the lack of any prompt action in dealing with aggressors, double standards in the decisions of the Security Council and the continuation of the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the regrettable treatment of victims and aggressors on the same footing have encouraged the continued assaults and the campaign of genocide against the defenceless people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who very soon will face the third hard and annoying winter.

The Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing the utmost concern over the military actions by Bosnian and Croatian Serbs in the Bihać area, firmly believe that the international community and the United Nations in particular, in accordance with its duties and responsibilities enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, should shoulder the responsibility to take immediate practical action in defending the people of Bosnia and the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of that Republic.

Dr. Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran